COUNTRY In

Indonesia.

Guerrilla Activities in Java

DATE DISTR. 29 APR 1949

NO. OF PAGES

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1X

SUBJECT

25X1A

ACQUIRED DATE OF INFO

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPPLEMENT TO

SOURCE

25X1X

About one kilometer from Jogjakarta 100 TNL officers met guernilla forces. They the went northwest to a certain strategic point still in the hends of the guerrillas, and from there they turned west to approach the "demarcation line". In all these areas, the Republican tivil administration was functioning as usual. Because of the situation, a military assistant had been appointed for each district and sub-district.

In Each village the people, especially the youth, were well organized. The people dangerted the guerrilla units as guides, couriers and porters or served in organized destruction equads. Villagers with fire arms joined the TML Superfluous arms here given to the villagers or to the units not yet completely armed. The youth in the various villages had been well organized by the military assistants.

In the houses of the village chiefs, bhe ograph of prominent Republican leaders were seem for many menths; Dutch currency had no validity.

The spirit of the people in the village of Karangnangka in the Purwokerto area was especially high. Immediately following the first military action these people formed a subversive organization known as the Gerakan Pemuda Daerah Pendudukan (Youth Organization in the Occupied Area - GERDAP). The peoples' units, in conjunction with those of the TNI, destroyed the main reads and the railroads.

5. With the support of the local villagers the TNI officers succeeded in crossing the main roads which were heavily guarded by Dutch soldiers. In Kuningan, they discovered that the people and youth were also well organized; therefore it was an easy matter for them to move on to the areas of operation in West Java.

6. Hany former objectives of the Siliwangi Division were found to be abandoned by Datch troops and occupied by the TNI. These places included Karangmentjol, Bobotsari and others: Only Republican surrency was being used.

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Approved For Release 1999/09/09: CIA-RDP82-00457R002800788406E6. 77/1763

Pate: 15-114778 By: 0/8

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Approved For R916456, 1999/08/09 61A-R9P82-00457R002600700003-7

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- 7. Many of the villages entered by the TNI officers were described as a result of constant air attacks by the Dutch. In most of the villages no food was available. In the villages which had been subjected to air attack the officers found the smallest bomb crater to be five meters in diameter. However, people were still living in some of the villages which had been shelled by the Dutch.
- 8. The entire Siliwangi Division, which was cleared from the pockets in West Java after the first military action, had returned to their former positions. The troops appeared to be better armed since new weapons had been acquired by attacking Dutch patrols and convoys in West Java, particularly at Adjiberang, where an entire Dutch company was killed, and at Bobotsari, near Purpokerto.
- 9. The guerrillas, which were stationed in every part of West Java, in the big as well as little towns, such as Bandung, Cheribon, Kuningan, Garut and Tasikmalaya, were in the process of consolidating their positions and had been unified under one command, with headquarters in West Java. The towns had been infiltrated by armed and unarmed guerrillas who engaged in "underground activity" to aid the forces without the towns.
- 10. Dutch counter-measures consisted of patrol activity with the assistance of airplanes, and constant shelling of those places thought to be inhabited by the guerrillas.

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